



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



Los Angeles County Ecological Conservation

Mapping and Identifying the Health of
Urban Oak Trees in Los Angeles County

Sofia Ingersoll, Gabrielle Shen, Taylor Simonich,
& Nate Trux (Analytical Mechanics Associates)

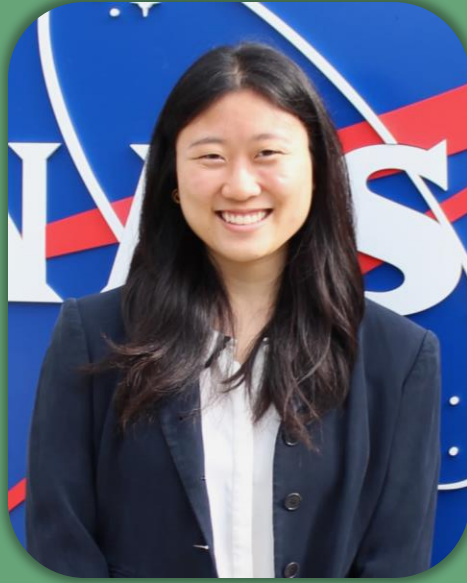
California – JPL | Summer 2025



Meet the Team



Sofia Ingersoll



Gabrielle Shen



Taylor Simonich



Nathan Trux

Image Credit: Sofia Ingersoll



California Oak Woodlands



Image Credit: Bureau of Land Management

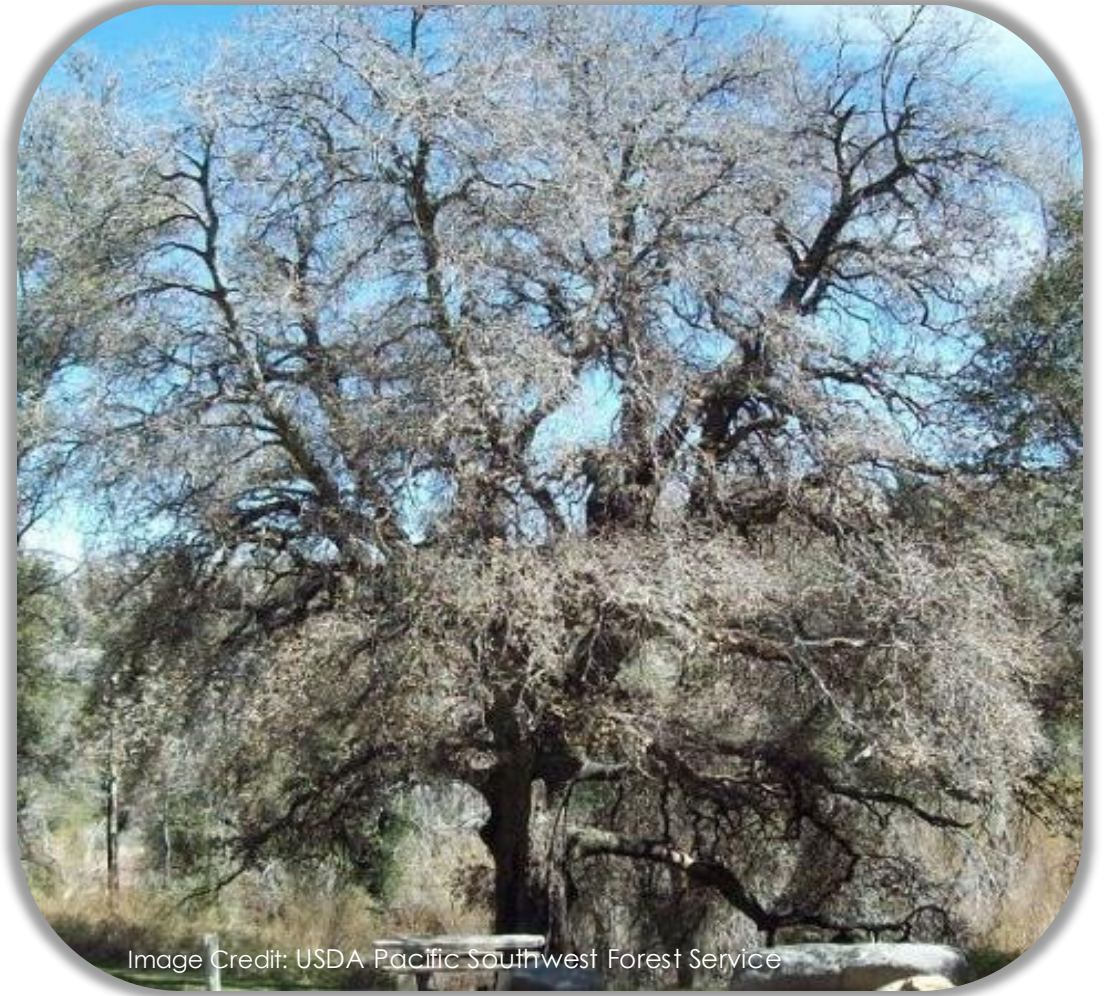


Image Credit: USDA Pacific Southwest Forest Service



Threats to Oak Trees & Community Concerns

Extreme
Weather Events

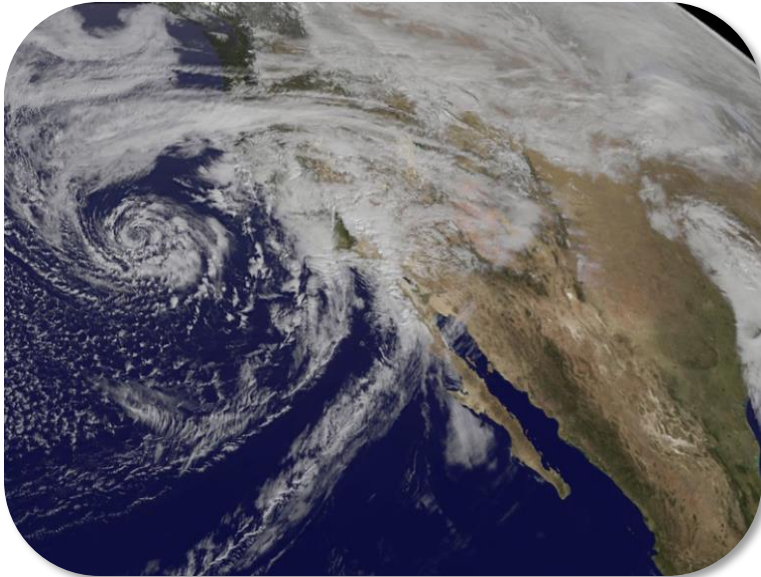


Image Credit: NASA Goddard

Goldspotted Oak
Borer (“GSOB”)



Image Credit: USFS Pacific Southwest Region

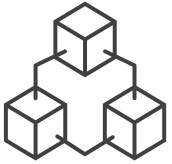
Wildfires



Image Credit: Grigory Heaton



Our Partners



Los Angeles County
Department of
Internal Services



Los Angeles County
Fire Department



Image Credit: California Historical Society



Los Angeles County Ecological Conservation

Study Area & Period



Los Angeles County



Jan 2015 – July 2025

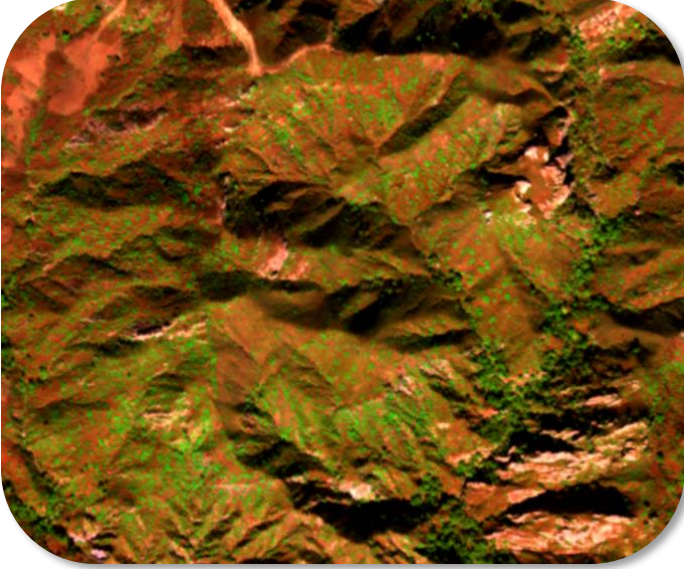
Basemap: Esri, NASA, CGIAR, USGS, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, Esri,
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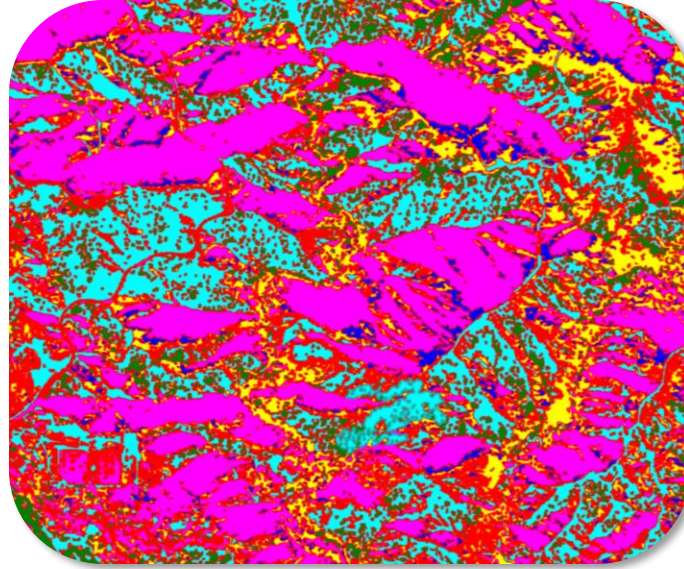
Los Angeles County Ecological Conservation



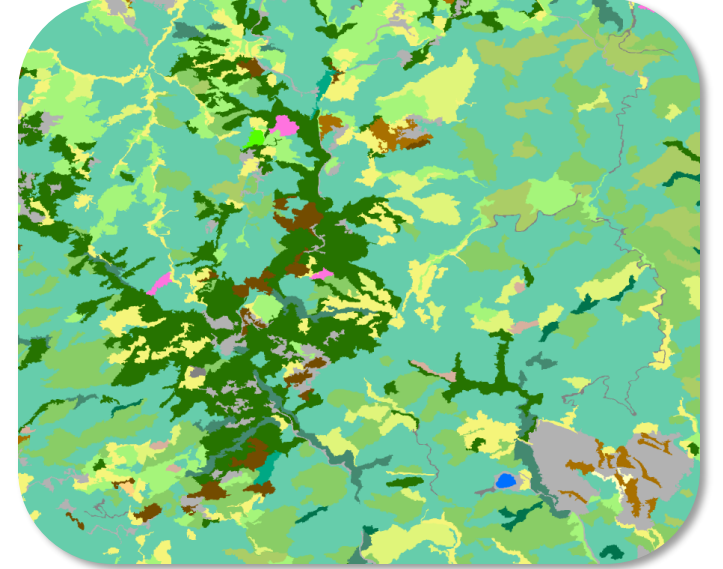
Objectives



Improve granularity, accuracy, and reproducibility of the county's map of oak woodlands



Proactively detect possible GSOB infestations with a health model using remotely sensed health metrics



Assess feasibility of species classification to inform action surrounding forest management



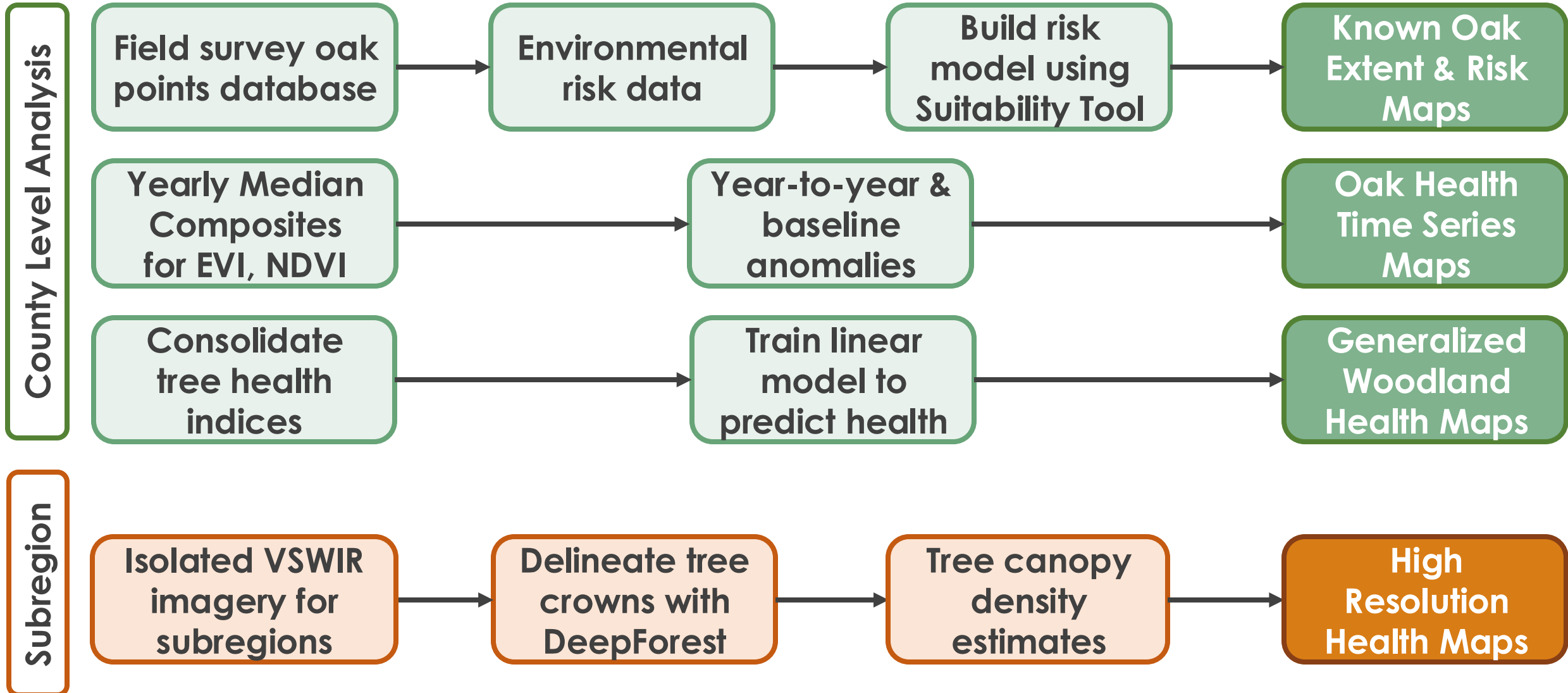
Earth Observations



Image Credits: Scott Kelly, NASA; ESA



Methodology Overview



Methodology: Oak Extent, Risk, and Health Maps



Known Oak
Points



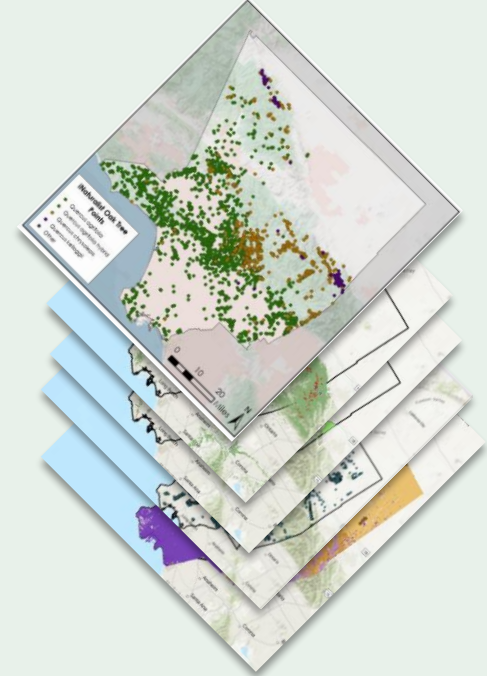
Topographical
Data



Environmental
Data



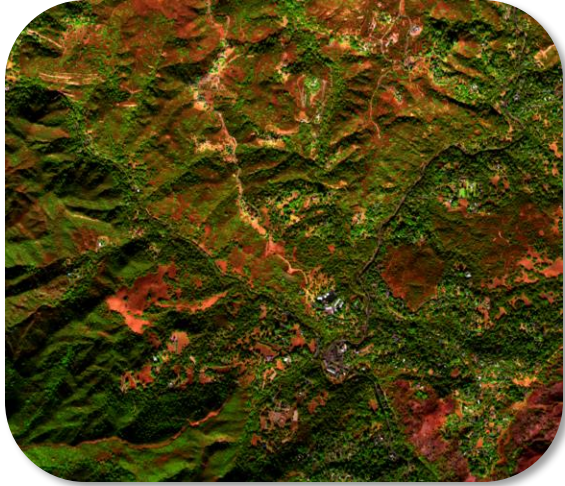
Health Metric
Data



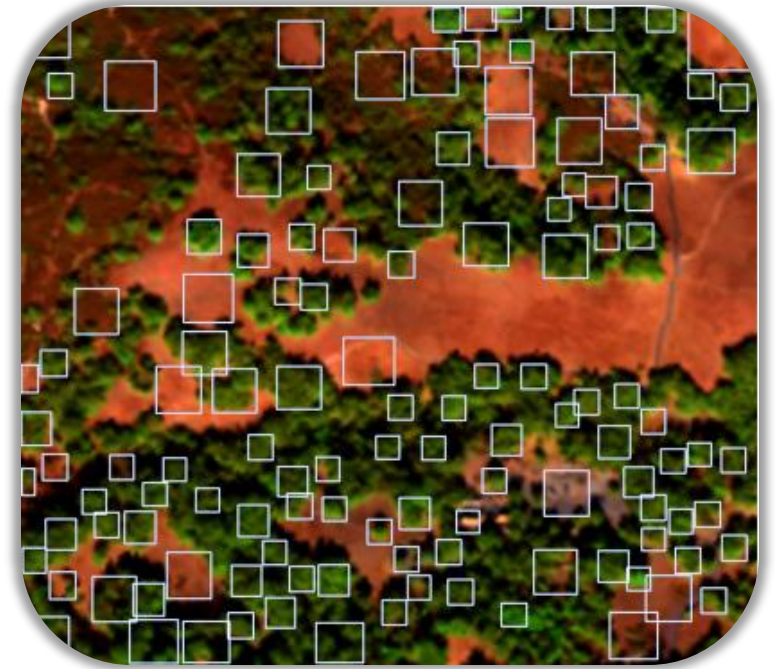
Oak Extent, Risk,
and Health Maps



Methodology: Subregion Crown Delineation

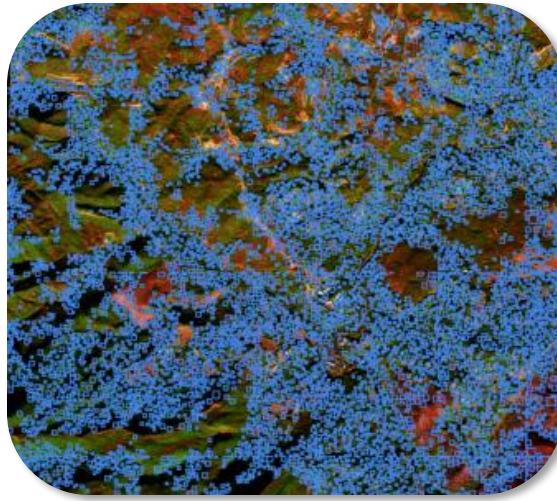


The **Python** computer vision model **DeepForest** can identify individual tree crowns using high resolution RGB data, derived from **AVIRIS VSWIR**



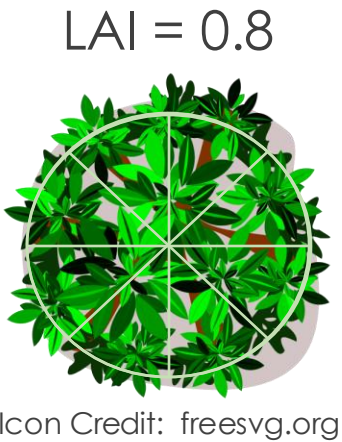
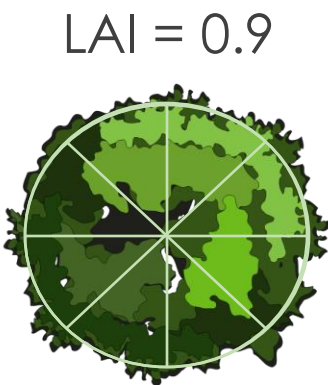
Data Source & Basemap Imagery: AVIRIS-3

VSWIR Imagery **clipped** to the **tree crown geometry** defined by **DeepForest**

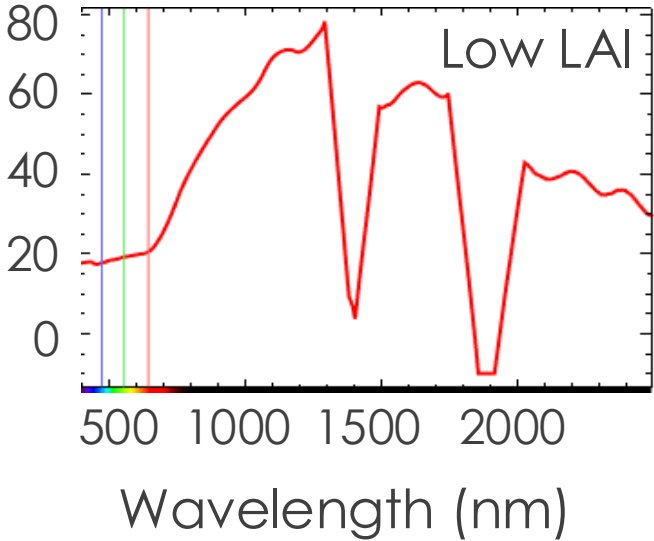
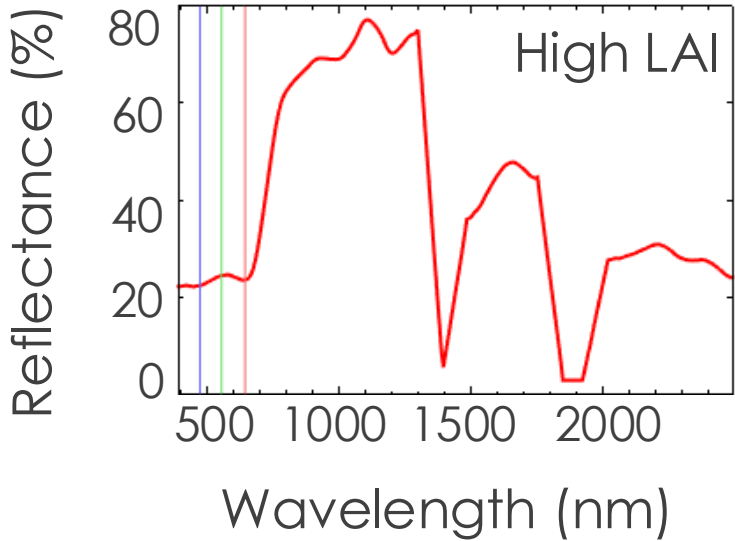


Methodology: Subregion Leaf Area Index (LAI) Map

$$\text{LAI} = \frac{\text{Total Leaf Area}}{\text{Ground Area}}$$

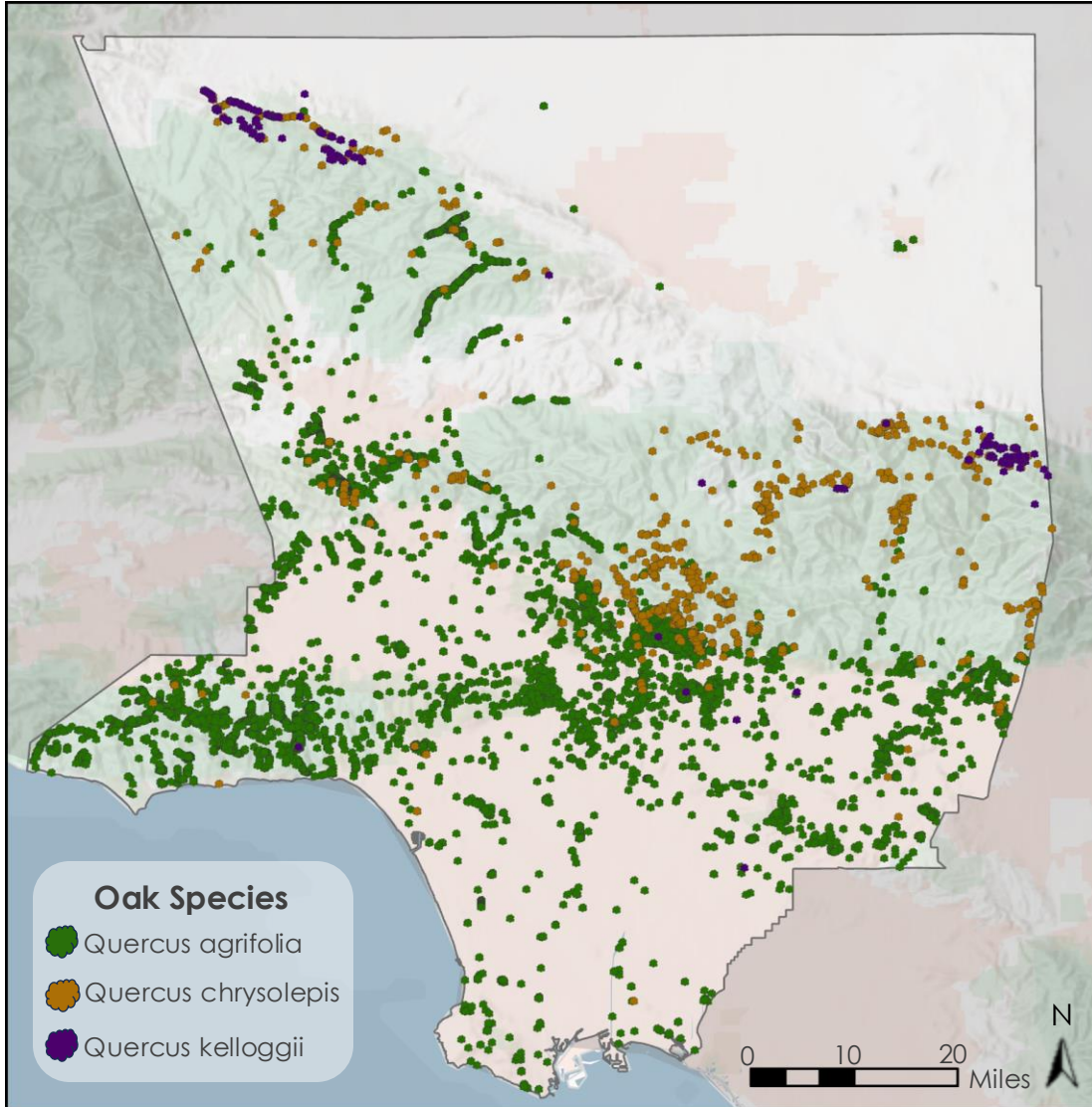


Reflectance Signatures of Low and High LAI Canopies



Estimated using differences in reflectance signatures

Known Oak Extent Map



Points from 6 databases



20,000+ individual trees



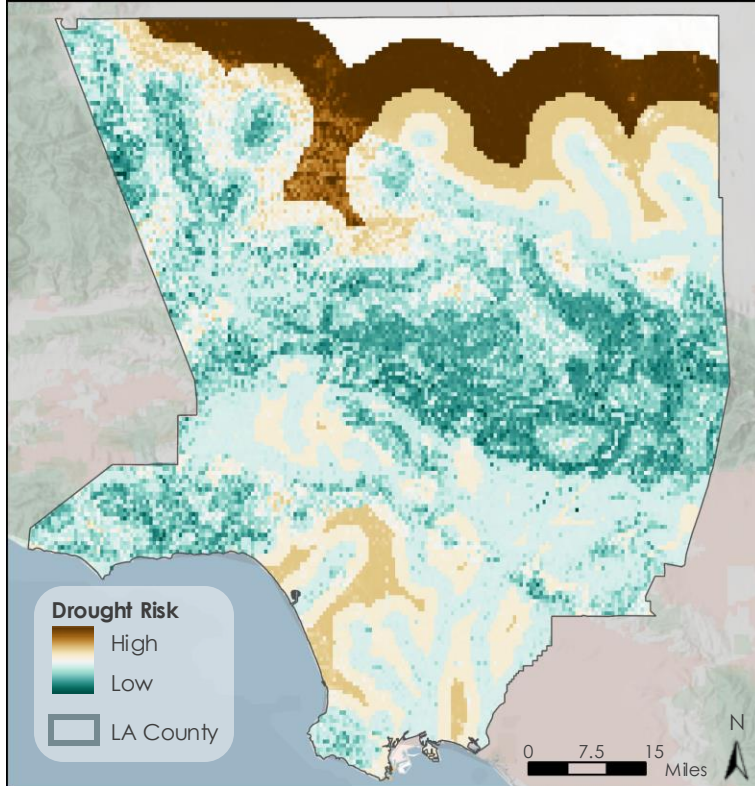
Displays 3 key species affected by GSOB

Basemap: Esri, CGIAR, USGS, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, Esri, © OpenStreetMap contributors

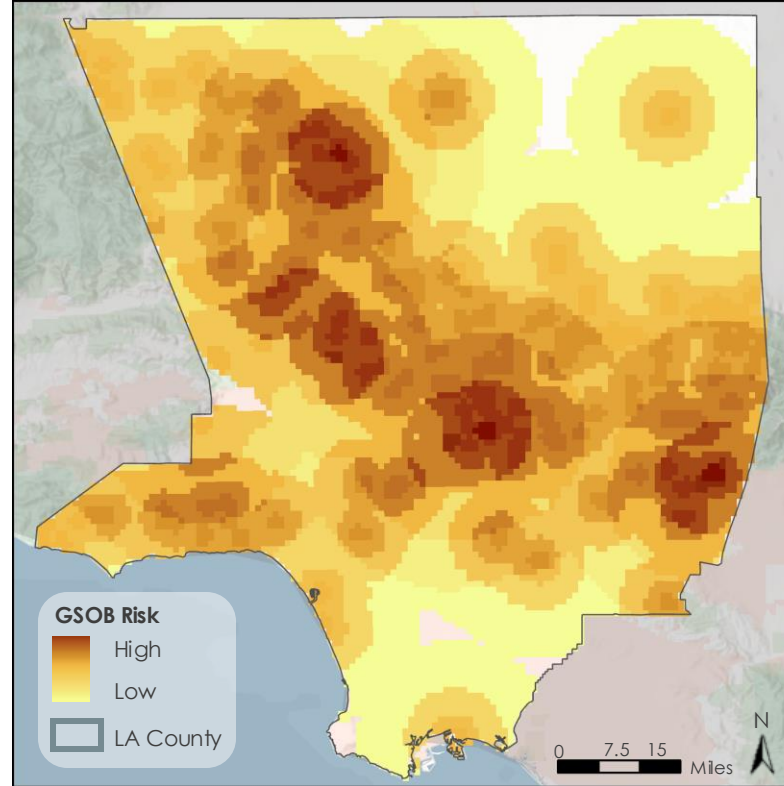


Oak Woodland Environmental Risk Maps

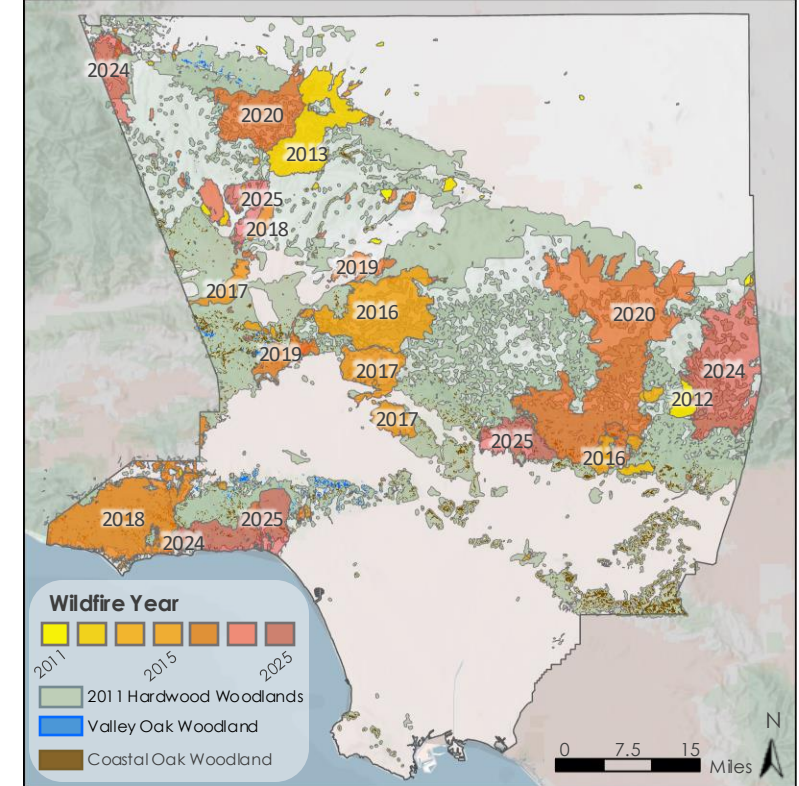
 Drought Risk Map



 GSOB Risk Map



 Wildfire Impact Map



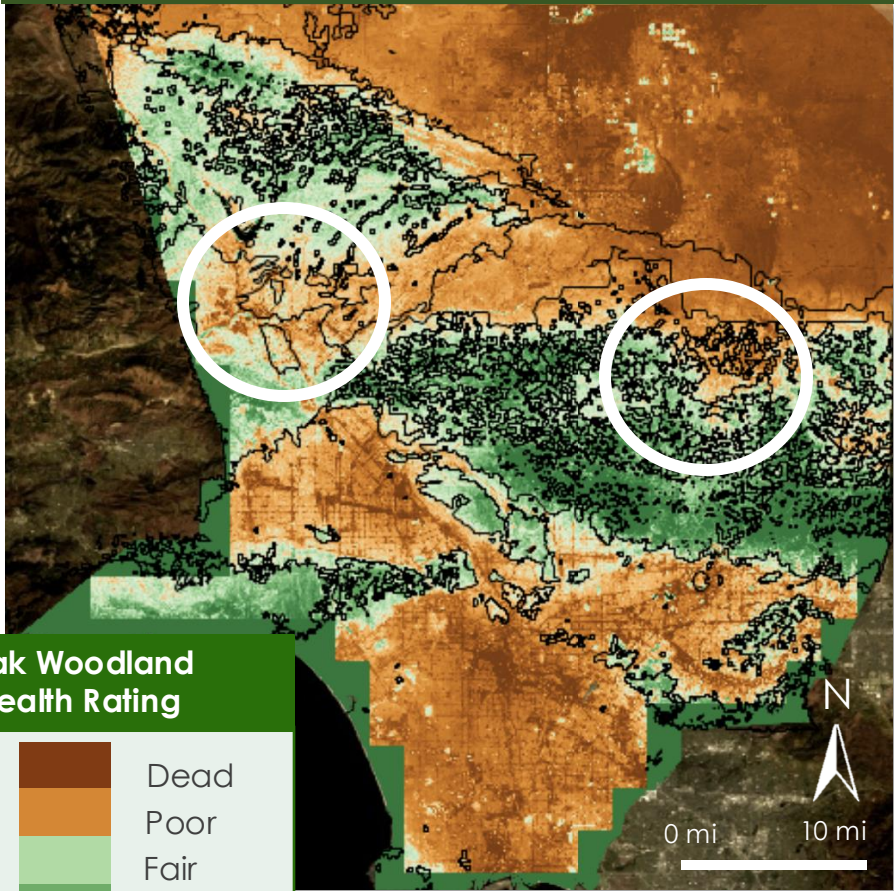
Basemaps: Esri, NASA, CGIAR, USGS, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, Esri, © OpenStreetMap contributors



Combined Health Metric Assessment

$$\text{Health Metric} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{NDMI}) + \beta_2(\text{NDVI}) + \beta_3(\text{EVI}) + \beta_4(\text{ESI}) + \beta_5(\text{ET}) + \beta_6(\text{SIF})$$

2024 Health Predictions



Data Sources: HLS, ECOSTRESS, OCO-2
Basemap: USGS Landsat 8 Coll. 2 Tier 1 Raw Scenes

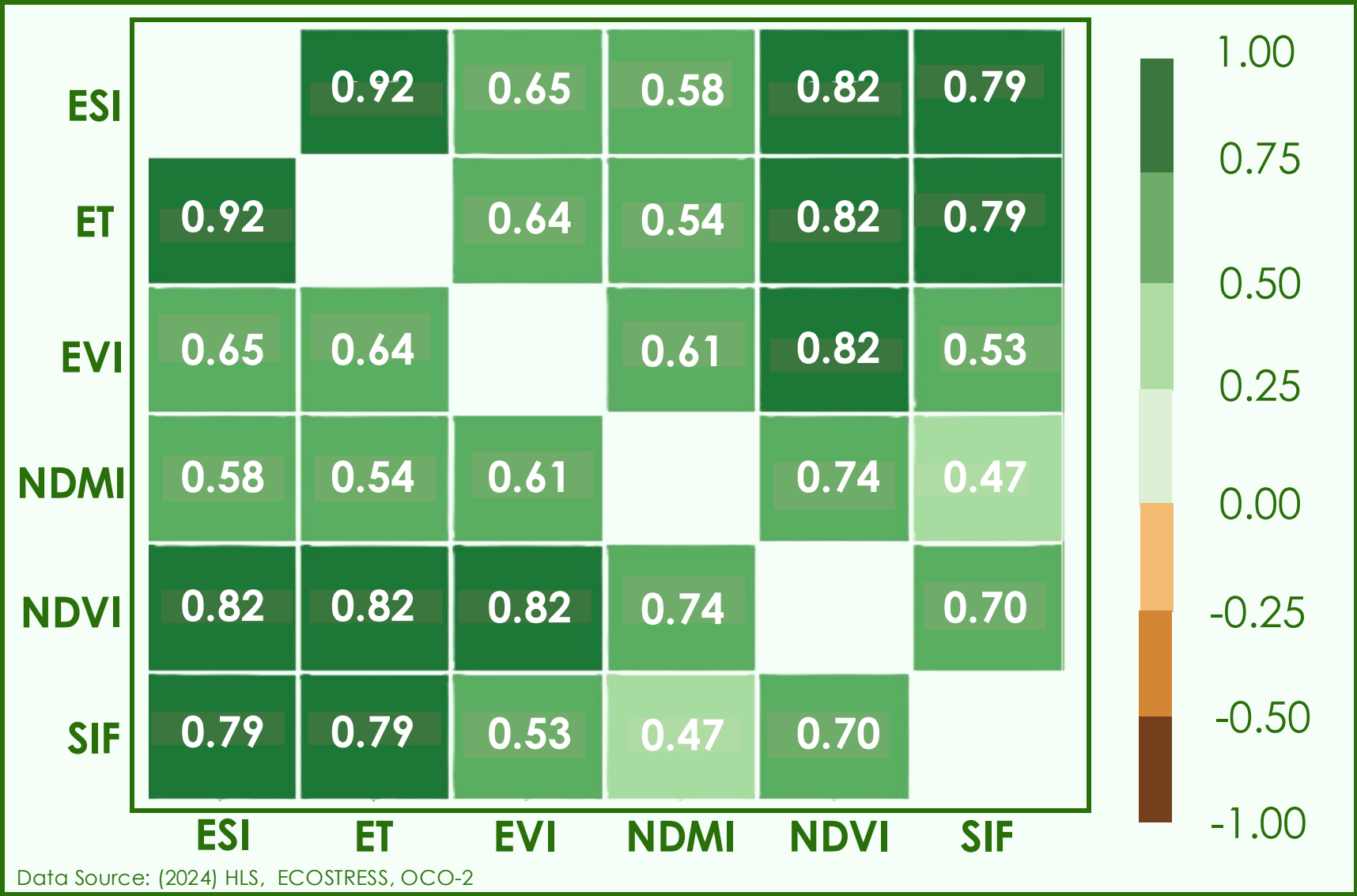
Predicted vs. Actual Health Matrix

		Predicted Health Metric				Field Survey Health Rating
		Dead	Poor	Fair	Good	
Field Survey Health Rating	Dead	0	2	4	1	
	Poor	3	1	21	4	
	Fair	20	4	53	26	
	Good	1	2	12	2	

Color scale: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50



Exploring Health Metric Correlation




All health metrics were positively correlated



Oak Woodlands Health Annual Changes

Change in Enhanced Vegetation Index		
≤ -0.50		Severe Loss
-0.5 to -0.25		Strong Loss
-0.25 to 0.00		Mild Loss
0.00 to 0.25		Stable
≥ 0.25		Mild Gain

- Oak Woodland regions exhibited the most change
- Overall, there was little to no gain in vegetation greenness



Data Source: HLS30
Basemap: USGS Landsat 8 Coll. 2 Tier 1 Raw Scenes

Oak Woodlands Health Anomalies Over Time

EVI anomaly from 2015



NDVI anomaly from 2015



Change in Natural Indices		
-0.50		Severe Loss
-0.25		Strong Loss
0.00		Mild Loss
0.25		Stable
0.50		Mild Gain

Data Source: HLS30
Basemap: USGS Landsat 8 Coll. 2 Tier 1 Raw Scenes

NDVI and ET Rate of Change Over Time (2018–2025)

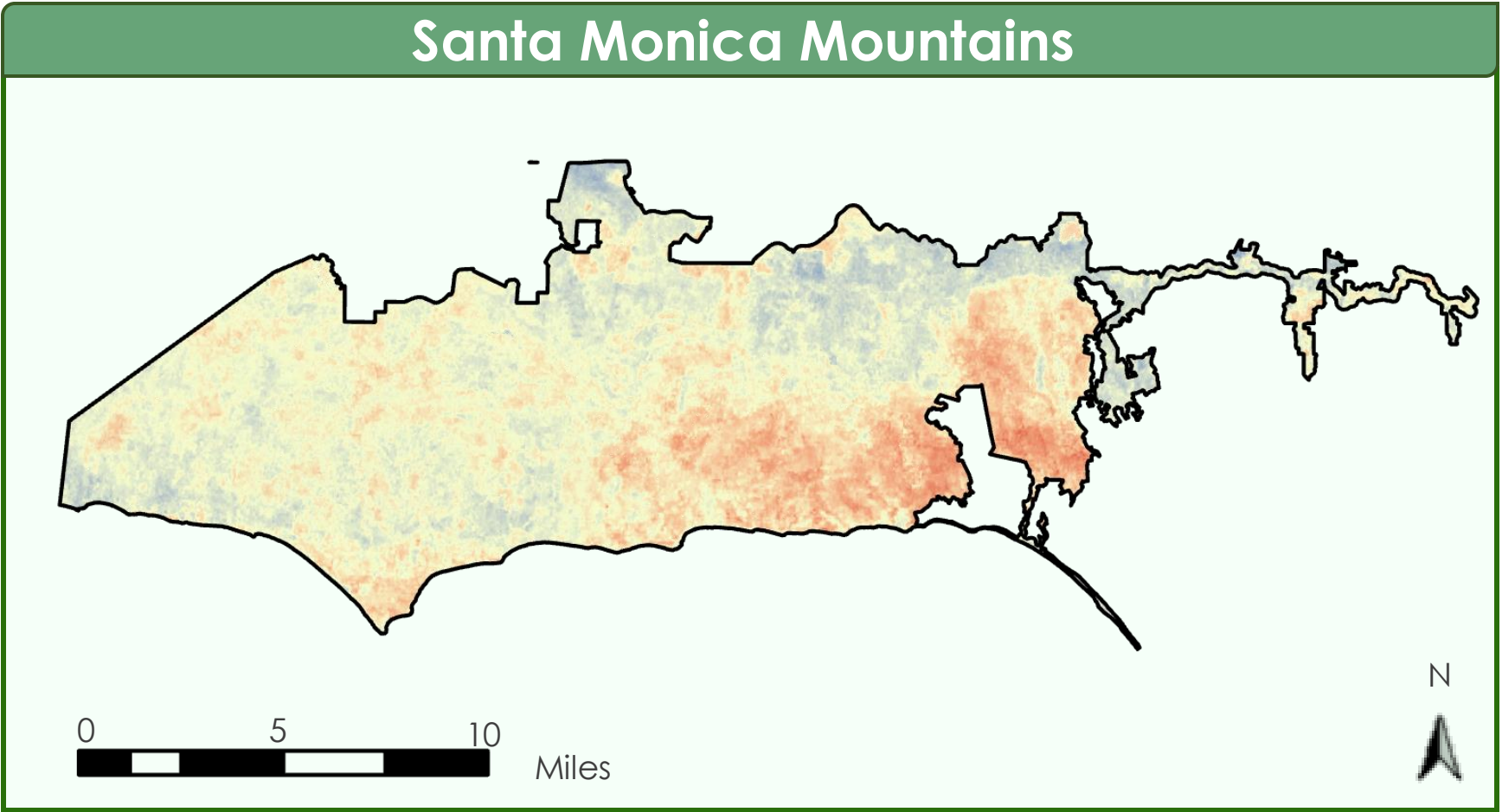
Higher Vegetation Health

+0.2



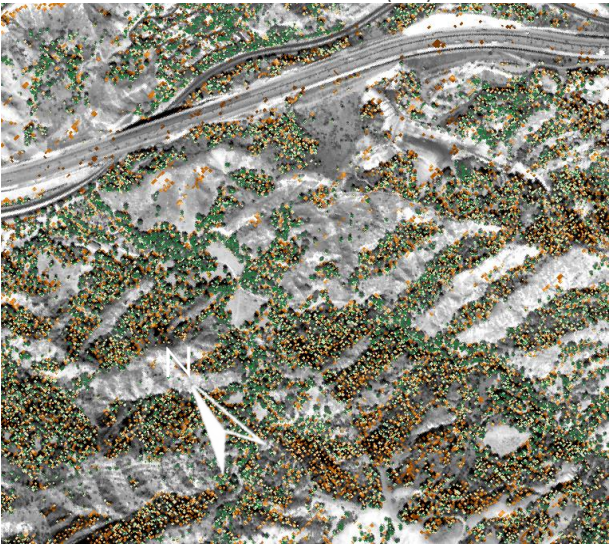
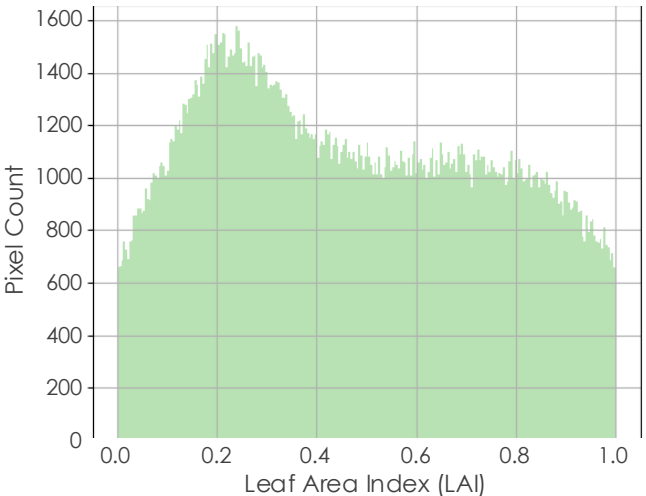
-0.2

Lower Vegetation Health



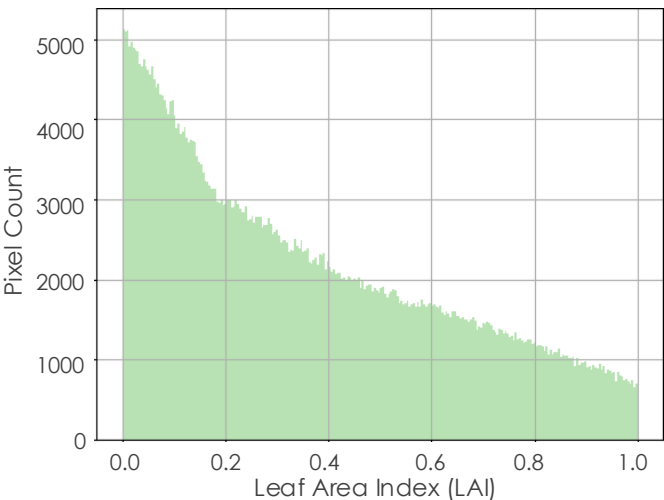
Subregion Leaf Area Index Maps

Santa Clarita Tree Canopy LAI



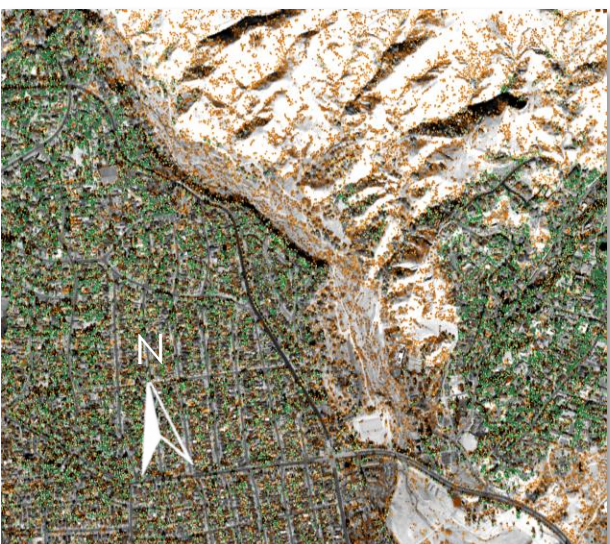
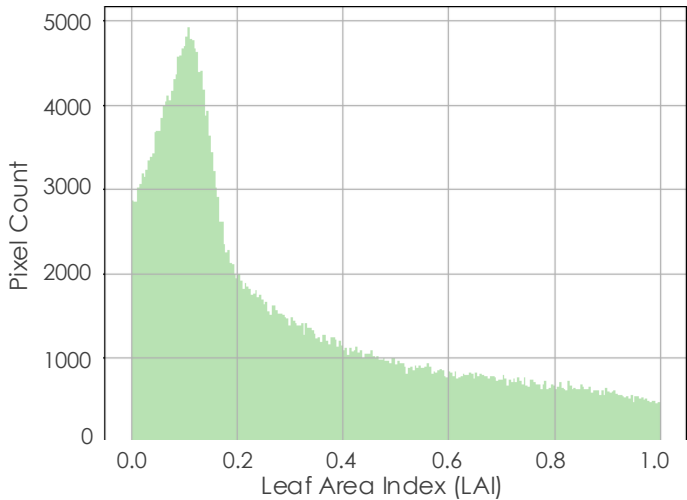
0m 150m

Santa Monica Tree Canopy LAI



0m 300m

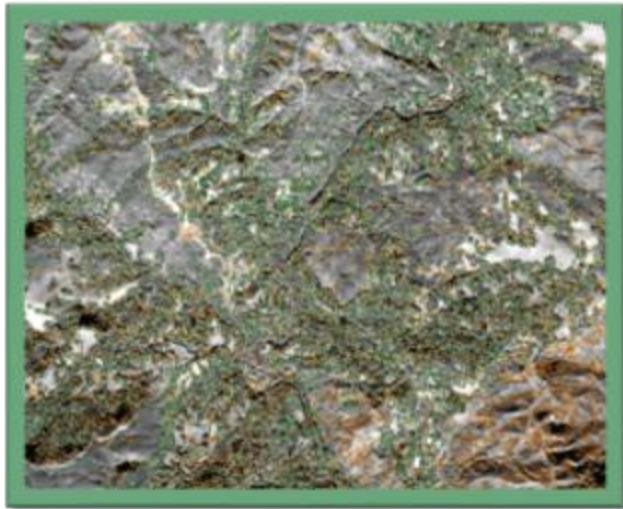
Eaton Canyon Tree Canopy LAI



0m 250m
Data Source & Basemap Imagery: AVIRIS-3

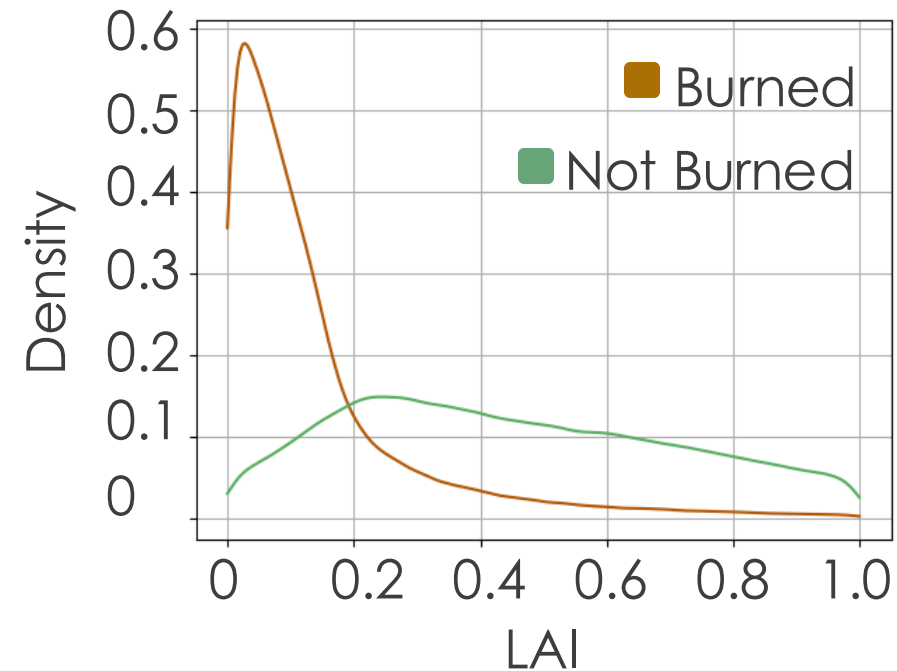


Leaf Area Index Validation – Palisades Fire

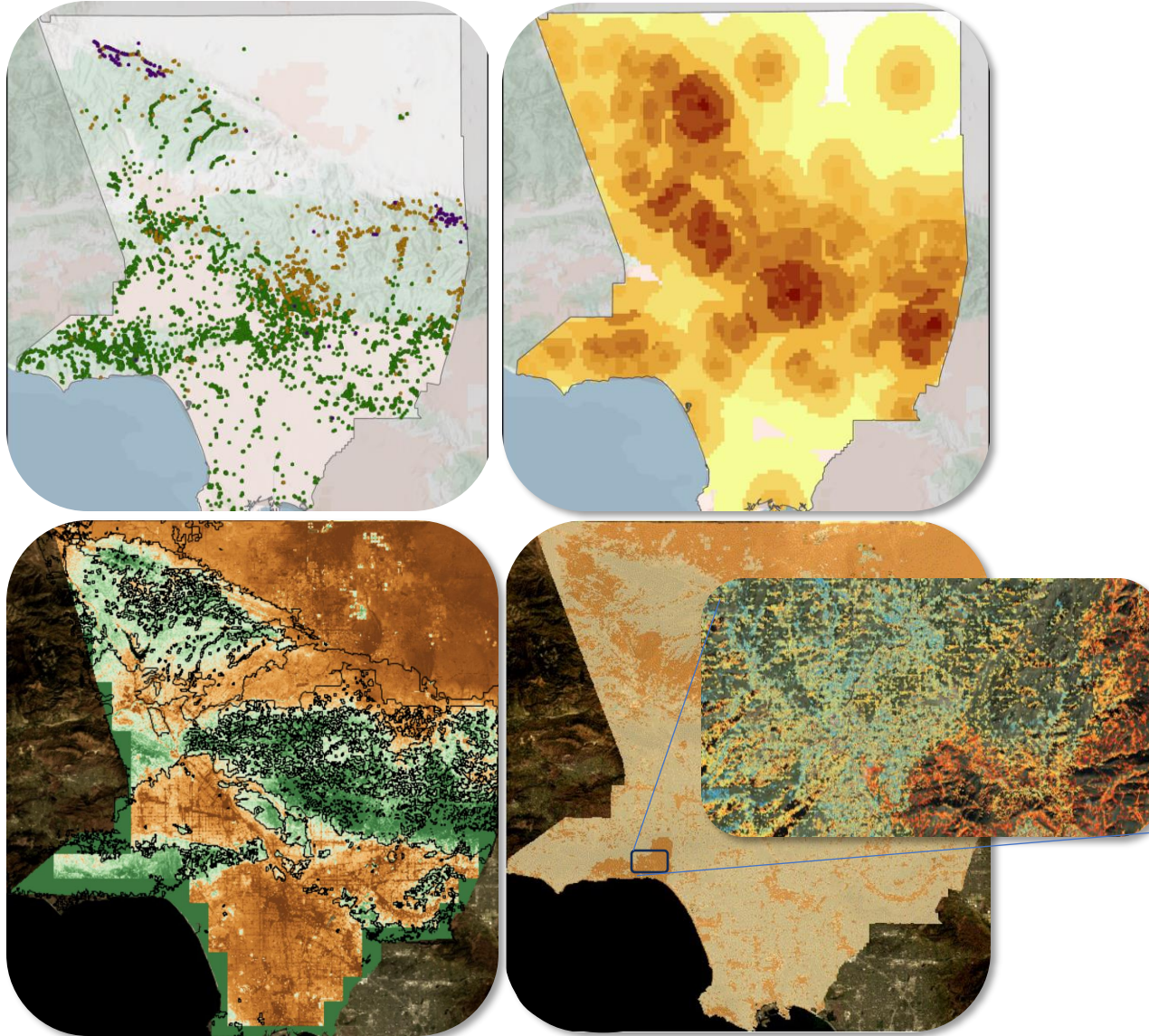


Data Source & Basemap Imagery: AVIRIS-3

Density Function for LAI of Trees in Santa Monica



Results Overview

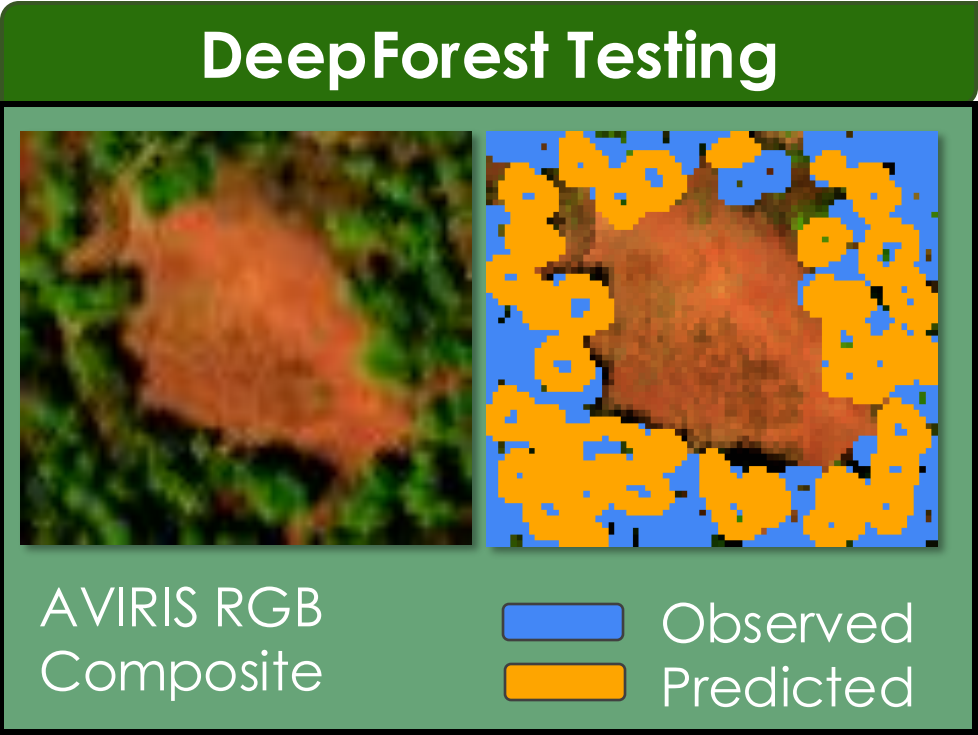


Takeaways

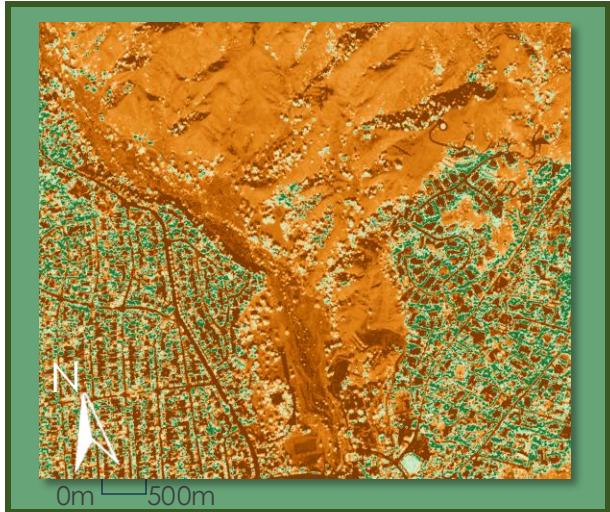
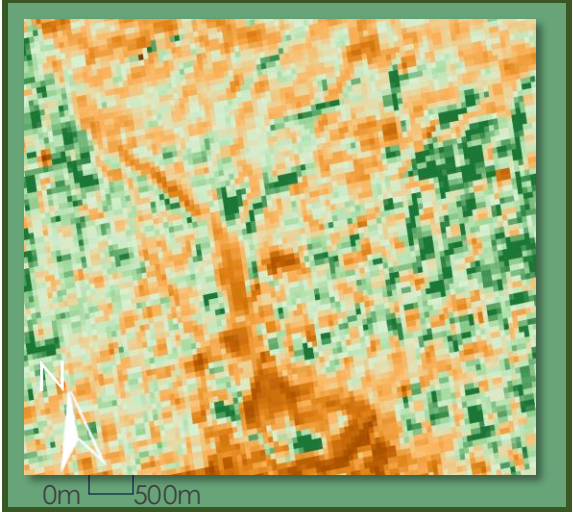
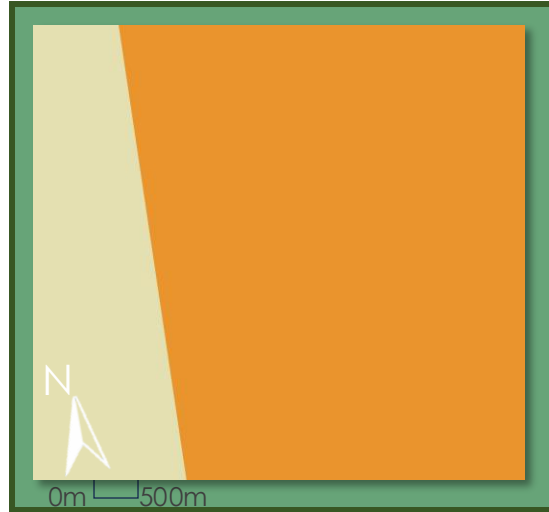
- Used a combination of **field survey data**, **environmental factors**, and **NASA Earth observations**
- Identified stressed oak woodland regions using the **Potential Risk Maps** and **Combined Health Metric**
- Explored assigning **tree-level health ratings** using high resolution data



Errors & Uncertainties



Partner Implementation & Feasibility

Subregion		County	
AVIRIS-3 1m-20m, Intermittent	HLS 30m, 2-3 days	ECOSTRESS 70m, Intermittent	OCO-2 1.3km, 8 days
LAI	NDVI	ET	SIF
			

Data Sources: AVIRIS-3, HLS, ECOSTRESS, OCO-2

Conclusions



Species level classification was **not feasible** due to oak hybridization and a lack of uniform ground level data



County level health assessments using a generalized model is **possible with refinement**



Combination of lower and higher **resolution** data **validated with field survey data**



Image Credit: Caroline Baumann



Acknowledgements

Science Advisors

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Institute of Technology)

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Institute of Technology)

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Alabama – Marshall)

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Angie Saldivar (LA County
Fire Department)

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Thank you!



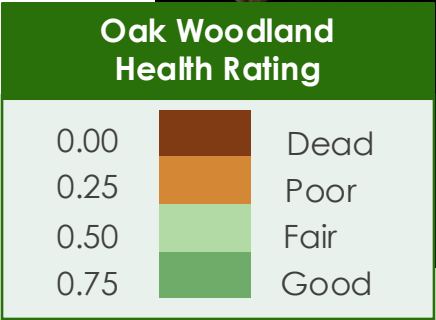
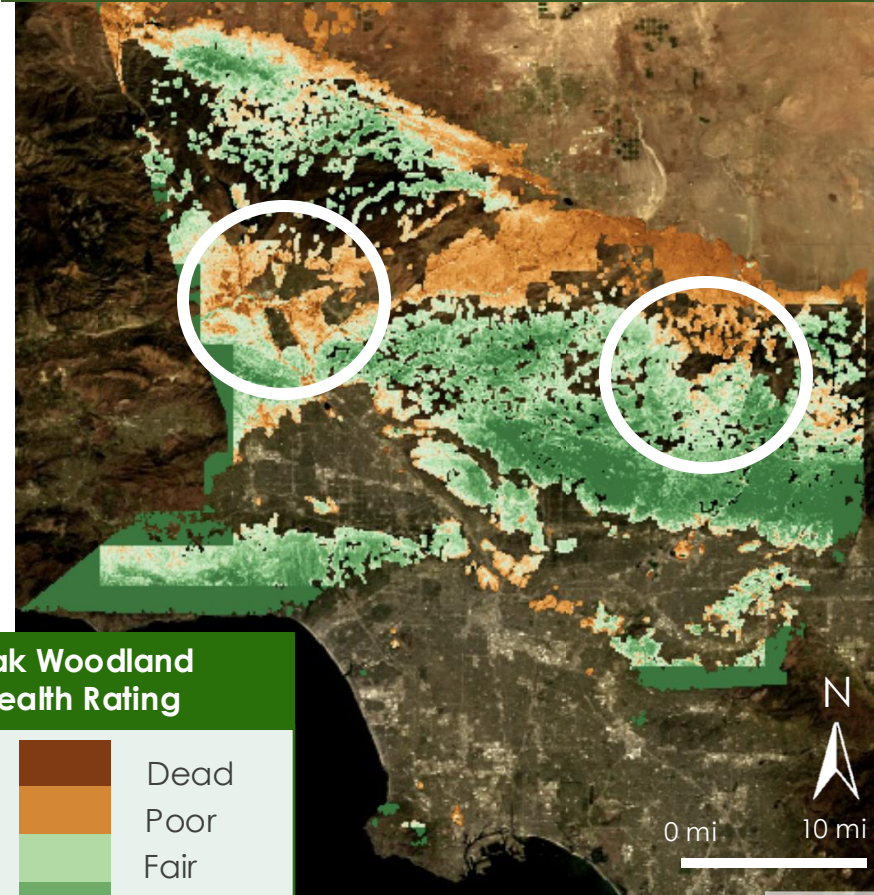
Image Credit: Caroline Baumann



Appendix: Combined Health Metric Assessment

$$\text{Health Metric} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{NDMI}) + \beta_2(\text{NDVI}) + \beta_3(\text{EVI}) + \beta_4(\text{ESI}) + \beta_5(\text{ET}) + \beta_6(\text{SIF})$$

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		Predicted Health Metric				

Color scale: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

